

## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.

JOHN H. MARION.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this, its twelfth year, it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, largest and best newspaper in the Territory.

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TERMS.—In advance invariably.

Address all orders and letters to "THE MINER," Prescott, Arizona.

Rev. G. A. Reeder is preaching in Tucson.

Small-pox is raging violently in New York.

It is reported that Dr. Tonner will take up the practice of medicine in San Francisco.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. is to be extended, this Spring, from Granada, its present terminus, to Trinidad, Col.

Up to January 1st, 1875, over \$2,000,000 had been paid out in the erection of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and the end is not yet.

Wm. M. States, the divorced husband of the California prima donna, and for many years a member of the San Francisco police force, died in that city on the 14th inst.

Job Court, one of the founders of the Sacramento Union, was a victim of the Western Hotel fire, in that city. He was buried in the printers' plot, by the Sacramento Typographical Union.

Gen. Sheridan wants to be empowered to treat the people of New Orleans who oppose the Kellogg Government, as bandits. If opposition to such a state of things as Louisiana now presents makes bandits, then the majority of the people of the United States are banditti.

The Secretary of War says the average cost of operation and maintenance of the Government Telegraph in Arizona, has been \$906 a month, and the revenue from private messages \$737 a month. The line will, in future, be operated by the Signal Corps and the cost of hiring civilian operators will be saved.

Capt. E. B. Ward, died at Detroit, Michigan, on the 3d inst. The Captain was a fast friend of Arizona and a firm believer in her grand future. He published a pamphlet some time ago setting forth the mineral resources of the Territory, the good effect of which has already been felt in some portions of Arizona. His loss will be deeply regretted and severely felt.

Rev. Mr. Bradbury, from Massachusetts, arrived in Yuma on the 12th inst., on horseback, and left for Prescott on the day following. The Reverend gentleman lost his way and was for two days without food. He found his way back to Yuma. Nothing daunted Mr. B. again started on Friday and will no doubt be in Prescott during the present week.

The Mt. Gilead, O., Sentinel gives an approving notice to Brigadier General George Crook for his conduct in the management of Indian affairs in this Territory, and heartily approves of that part of the General's report which recommends that the government discontinue issuing supplies to the Indians; to the end that they may be made to work and support themselves.

According to some doctors we are a generation of maniacs. Murder is excused on the ground of instantaneous insanity, a thief is a kleptomaniac, adultery is a species of parsonic debility, and lying is aphasia. We are melancholy over the fact that a scientific name mean enough to cover the case of a quack who will swear a bloodstained murderer off the scaffold or a thief out of jail, has not been discovered.

We notice the death, on the 9th inst., of Tremehere Lanyon Johns, in San Francisco. The deceased was a journalist of high ability; he was the original "Town Crier" of the San Francisco News Letter, and the author of several successful plays. His articles under the nom de plume of "Trem" in the San Francisco papers were always good and popular. Pacific Coast journalism suffers a great loss in the death of Mr. Johns.

John W. Valentine, General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, in his annual report of bullion yield of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia), and passing through the hands of that Company, gives the total amount for 1874, at \$74,401,055. Arizona's portion is given at \$26,066; and as the Express Company have no offices in this Territory, it is probable that not one-quarter of the bullion shipped ever found its way to record upon their books. We will venture the prediction that, in three years' time Arizona will show an annual yield double that of Nevada for 1874, which is set down at \$35,452,233. The figures look fabulous, but we think we know what the mines of Arizona are. Capitalists may make a note of this.

THE THIRD TERM.—John H. Marion, editor of the ARIZONA MINER, has been elected County Treasurer of Yavapai for the third time. This third term business is a violation of all precedent in the election of editors to the office of County Treasurer, and offers a fine opening for the annihilation of anti-third term newspapers. Has Marion forgotten that George Washington refused a third term?—[Exchange.]

No, we have not forgotten George Washington, and we had his youthful career in our mind when asked if we wanted the office for another term. We couldn't lie, and we said "yes." Besides, George Washington wasn't running a daily newspaper and didn't need the salary of the office to pay off the printers. And then, if we weren't County Treasurer, of what possible use would our fire-proof safe be?

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special to the Miner by U. S. Military and W. U. Lines.]

### Foreign and Domestic.

Visalia, Jan. 21.—The town is under water.

Genoa, Nov. Jan. 21.—Twenty-eight Chinamen have been killed by a snow-slide here while engaged in cutting wood.

Sacramento, Jan. 21.—The Mokelumne river has overflowed. A dispatch from Lodi says the country is inundated for miles.

Three of the benches on the American bridge gave way. The passengers and mails are transported across in hand cars.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Mr. Wetmore today disclaimed any intentional contempt of the House of Representatives and was thereupon released from confinement. David Felsenheld, who is representing the interests of San Diego here, appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands last night to protest against the bill to authorize the Southern Pacific R. R. of California to change the route of their road in Southern California. He says the company are endeavoring to obtain a hold on all the passes leading out of California. If the company shall succeed in obtaining the proposed change of route he will ask that Congress assist in building a branch road from San Diego. Col. Tom Scott and Gen. Colton were also present and made arguments on this subject. Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, and Delegate Elkins, of New Mexico, are urging the application for an appropriation to extend the Government Telegraph from Tucson to Santa Fe. Only \$300,000 is required and the work is one that should be done forthwith.

Marysville, Jan. 22.—At 5 p. m. on Tuesday the waters of the Yuba commenced pouring over the levees and everybody rushed to save their property. At 10 o'clock the water was five feet deep on D street, and the people took to the house-tops. To add to the terror of the scene three fires broke out but were finally subdued. The water began to recede at 2 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening was all off the principal streets. The wildest dream could not picture the havoc and ruin which have befallen the city. It will require not less than a million dollars to cover the losses of personal property. The merchants will lose three-fourths of their stocks. Joseph Lanahan, aged 6 years, was drowned. Among the poor classes the distress is very great.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A public meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, was held today for the relief of the sufferers at Marysville; \$5,000 was subscribed on the spot. The members of the Produce Exchange subscribed \$700. Mining stocks are soft to-day and all a few dollars off. It is raining here again.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Chas. A. Wetmore, the journalist and agent of the Pacific Press Association, has been ordered to be imprisoned for contempt of the House of Representatives, in the manner of his answering questions in regard to his special dispatches to the San Francisco Alta California, concerning Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, and the Pacific Mail Subsidy question.

The Cook County National Bank has suspended.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—St. Paul specials indicate that Ramsey has been defeated for the U. S. Senate.

Wilmingon, Jan. 21.—Hon. J. A. Bayard is re-elected U. S. Senator from Delaware.

Boston, Jan. 21.—Henry L. Dawes is elected to Charles Sumner's seat in the U. S. Senate.

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 21.—The city is flooded. The water is six feet deep in the streets. There is four feet of water in the Western Hotel. A number of lives are reported lost. Telegraphic communication has ceased.

### Arizona Dispatches.

Yuma, Jan. 23.—The weather this morning is cloudy and chilly.

The foundation for a Seminary, to be used by the Sisters of Charity, is being laid, on Main street opposite the Catholic Church.

Two cases were brought before U. S. Commissioner, J. W. Dorrington, a day or two ago, for selling liquor to Indians; both were discharged on account of insufficiency of testimony.

Lieut. J. Scott Payne, Dr. Lightburn and Dr. Wilson, U. S. A., leave to-morrow for Camp McDowell.

The shipments to the interior have been again light the past week, but as many teams as usual are here awaiting freight. The coming week will be lively for freighters. Several steamers and barges are expected here to-morrow.

A La Paz paper, of Dec. 30, has the resolutions and card of thanks of the passengers of the steamship Montana. It speaks in flattering terms of the brave Captain McDowell and his officers and crew, during the recent disaster near the port of La Paz, Mexico. It is signed by all of the passengers, both gentlemen and ladies.

Yuma, Jan. 25.—Weather cloudy and every appearance of rain.

Lieut. Payne, 5th Cavalry, and Dr. Lightburn, U. S. A., left by ambulance yesterday for Camps McDowell and Apache respectively.

Steamer from the mouth of the river is expected to-day.

Boat for up river ports will probably leave on the 1st proximo.

10 a. m.—Rain has commenced falling and indications are favorable for a good shower.

Yuma, Jan. 26.—Yesterday it rained all day; the Colorado river rose nearly a foot and the Gila is still rising.

Judge DeForest Porter and Dr. F. H. Goodwin arrived on yesterday's stage from Tucson.

Capt. C. W. C. Rowell left on California stage yesterday.

Col. D. Buel, of the celebrated McCrackin mine, is in town and will remain a few days. Steamer Colorado just arrived. The other steamer is expected to-day.

### Stanwix.

Stanwix, Jan. 22.—Bennett's team left for Phoenix yesterday, loaded with citizens' freight. Cavanaugh & Fields' train left this forenoon for Yuma.

Weather warm and cloudy.

Stanwix, Jan. 25.—Burns and Wallace left here yesterday for the mountains on a prospecting tour.

On the stage yesterday were F. H. Goodwin, Judge Porter and J. A. Moore, on their way to Tucson. Three ladies on the stage to-day; destination unknown.

### Maricopa.

Maricopa, Jan. 22.—The train of Lancia Almazan arrived here late last night, having

## LETTER FROM SAN BERNARDINO.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 13th.

DEAR MARION: We reached this pretty burg this morning at 11 o'clock, by Bones' stage line—being just two hours ahead of time—making it from Prescott, via Cerbat, in ten days and ten hours. You can just depend that when Bones tells you he is going to do a thing, he is going to do it, or give you the very best of reasons why he does not. As a success, Jim is chief of the King-lets of the ribbons, and when you have determined on taking that trip to see the "old folks at home," don't fail to freight yourself out of Arizona in Bones' stage.

Our journey was made happy by the interesting discussions with Professor Hitchens, who boarded our craft at Hardyville, spiced up by the jokes, poachings and dark-night plunderings of Major E. H. McD., with a little lip occasionally from Johnny Roach and others. In fact, it is admitted by all that we never had a better time. The country through which we passed, until within one day's drive of this place, is not one over which a body need go into ecstasies, and for what purpose it is to be utilized is probably beyond the ken of the present generation of whites who hold the country. At almost every station on the road you meet old Prescottites, and here we had the pleasure of shaking the hands of not a few—among whom were Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Shekels, Messrs. Thornton, Lovell, Bingham and others too numerous to mention; they are all determined to get back into Arizona as soon as possible. The people in the lower part of the State are determined to move in the matter of railroads upon their own motion. On the 11th inst. the first sod was turned in the grading for the route of the Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Inyo Railroad—an enterprise undertaken and to be accomplished by private subscription and manipulation. The people here are wide awake to the importance of securing the Arizona trade, and have been talking railroad to us until the subject has become nauseating. They are terribly in earnest in their interest in Arizona's future, notwithstanding the Panamint excitement, which most all consider an excitement merely with but very little merit. At Cerbat we were thoroughly convinced of the ultimate success of Col. Buel and Bob Stein, and could you but have a word or two with Mr. James Hitchens, owner, superintendent and lessee of the great Moss mine, you would be satisfied that, too, will soon be numbered among the star mines of the Arizona firmament. Some ten years ago the Professor was called upon and passed his opinion in favor of the mine. Under the management of Charley Strong he was proven mistaken and the mine one of Nature's greatest frauds; and now he comes with his science and determination, backed by his own means, and is proving to the world what he expressed ten years ago. In a few hours' time, beginning where Strong left off, he unearthed and developed a chimney of ore astonishing in quantity and fabulous in richness. Look out for an excitement in that direction ere many months pass.

My health has improved wonderfully. I am feeling like myself once more, and would advise you that a change of climate, fare and rot whisky is good for even the meanest.

E. W. W.

## A JUST OPINION.

Mr. H. C. Hodge, a traveling newspaper correspondent, sojourning in Tucson for the present, furnishes the following opinion of Arizona to the Citizen:

"During my tour thus far through Arizona, I have found much of interest to study up and write of; have found a country rich in mineral, rich in agricultural resources, rich in immense and almost limitless grazing plateaus, hills and valleys; and above all have found its present scarce and scattered population to consist of brave and intelligent men, who through long years of Indian atrocities, murder, bloodshed and theft, have laid the foundation of good society, good government and a lasting prosperity. The capacities of the Territory have heretofore been underrated and belied by those who have pretended to write them up, and thus erroneous and unjust opinions prevail abroad respecting them. Though laying no claims to great descriptive powers, or a flow of wit or sarcasm which many times make descriptions popular and interesting, I hope that I am possessed of energy and will and a love of truth which will enable me to study and write of Arizona as it is, and give to the outside world a true knowledge of it. Coming here with the opinion universal abroad that it was an arid waste; a vast sandy and rocky plain, with no capabilities for the future, I have thus far found much to admire, much that gives a sure promise of a rich, prosperous and populous land in the no distant future. On the Gila and Salt rivers are large bodies of rich alluvial deposits capable of producing immense quantities of all the grains, fruits and vegetables. In Southern and Eastern Arizona, I find the best grazing land on the continent, and in every hillock, mountain-spur and mountain, metals of all kinds, both rich and extensive. With all these facts duly attested, there can be no doubt of the future of the Territory."

NOT PREJUDICED.—Mark Twain found it necessary to give a description of an acquaintance, once, and especially desired that nothing in his description should be understood as indicating prejudice against the subject—he should endeavor to confine himself to bare facts:

"A long-legged, vain, light-weight village lawyer, from New Hampshire. If he had brains in proportion to his legs, he would make Solomon seem a failure; if his modesty equalled his ignorance, he would make a violet seem stuck-up; if his learning equalled his vanity, he would make Von Humboldt seem as lettered as the back-side of a tomb-stone; if his stature was proportioned to his conscience, he would be a gem for the microscope; if his ideas were as large as his words, it would take a man three months to walk around one of them; if an audience were to contract to listen as long as he would talk, that audience would die of old age; and if he were to talk until he said something, he would still be on his hind legs when the last trump sounded. And he would have cheek enough to wait till the disturbance was over, and go on again."

Dr. Jos. Lesense, of Mineral Park, Mohave county, Arizona, stands well there as a physician, so we direct attention to his card in the MINER.

## ARIZONA PACIFIED.

We do not desire to say anything ungracious toward those who manipulated the bargain—for we will not dignify by the name of treaty that arrangement by which Cachise's band of cutthroats were allowed to plant themselves on the very border of Sonora, whence they could carry on their depredations upon our almost defenceless neighbors across the line with impunity. But it was unfortunate that General Howard was sent down to negotiate, and continuously unfortunate that he entered into any arrangement with Cachise. For it took him and his diabolical tribe of cutthroat and marauding Indians out of the jurisdiction of General Crook, and left them really at liberty to make their forays upon the people and stock of Sonora. We do not for a moment suppose that Gen. Howard contemplated anything but good results from his negotiations. But mistakes are sometimes quite as disastrous as intentional wrongs.

Arizona, with the exception of the portion of savages under the charge of Mr. Jeffers—we can say under the charge, for we do not consider them under his control—has been conquered to peace by the vigor and good sense, military and civil, displayed by Gen. Crook and his efficient aids, the officers of his command, who have acted through the incentives of duty and the example of their commander, which incentives have operated with them in lieu of that desire for glory which usually has much to do with a soldier's ambition. For really, in the estimation of the great public, there is but little glory to be achieved by any military action in suppression of Indian outbreaks and outrages. And we should add to this commendation the praises due to the gallant men—the rank and file of the regiments under General Crook's command, whose lives and energies have been thrown into the campaign in Arizona with a vim deserving to challenge the admiration of all who appreciate patriotic bravery.

We said that Arizona had been conquered to peace. It is quiet. After years of continuous outrages, of forays upon the settlers, miners and travelers, after her soil has been spattered with the blood of whomever the relentless savage could destroy, the great and arduous work of pacification, is, for all intents and purposes, complete. It has been done by our military, by our splendid corps of patriotic and courageous officers and men, who, away from the presence and applause of the great public, have done a work greater than what would have immortalized Caesar. It has not been done by the peace policy, but by the military alone, and would have been done much sooner had there been no interference by such miserable scallawags and hypocritical frauds as Colyer. If now the agents that Government may send hither, perform their duty as faithfully and with the good practical sense displayed by General Crook and his able and faithful aids, with the essential of honesty, Arizona may soon become a valuable and desirable locality.

But they must be conscientious agents, and they should be endowed with good, common sense. If agents were selected because possessing such qualities, instead of being appointed to get clear of importune bores, or to reward some supposed political service, there might be some hope of continued peace and real prosperity there. For our part, we could desire that the whole Indian question, especially as it relates to Arizona, be left entirely in the hands of the military.

The entire Indian question belongs to that arm of the Government. In all disturbances, and many of them result from the avarice, ignorance or bad faith of agents, the military has to bear the brunt, run about all the risks and do all the work of bringing the Indian to submission. It is not the correct thing to thus make the officers and privates of the Army the whippers-in of the Indians, whom the incompetency of the civil agents has driven into outlawry, outrage and general onslaught upon the defenceless and innocent.

But, if agents drawn from civil life are still to be appointed, and continued as Indian Agents, let us have a well devised system, conscientious in its principles, looking to the future good of the whites by preparing the way for the future good of the Indian, by teaching him how and encouraging him in efforts towards self-support. There must be a definite end in view in the system adopted for the government of the Indians. It is not enough to corral him, and so keep him from evil acts. There is no reason why, by and by, he should not be able to maintain himself. He is able to work, after he has been taught how, and that should be kept in view all the time. There is no reason why he should be clothed and fed by the Government, and allowed to live in dirty idleness. Let the Indian be treated kindly, generously, but let him understand that he is no better than the white man, who has to earn his living by labor. It is to such result, to self-support, that the policy of Gen. Crook leads. It is the only sensible one.—[Alta California.]

## PLACER MINING CLAIMS.

The following communication from the Commissioner of the United States General Land Office to Congressman Page, of California, regarding placer mining claims, is important:

The size of placer claims located prior to the Act of July 9, 1870, is regulated and controlled by local law. Subsequent to July 10th, 1870, and prior to May 10th, 1872, no location of a placer claim can exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

From and after the passage of the Mining Act of May 10, 1872, no location made by an individual can exceed twenty acres, and no location by an association can exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

There is nothing in the Mining Acts of Congress forbidding one person, or any association of persons, purchasing as many separate and distinct locations as he or they may desire, and embracing in one application for a patent the entire claim to which they have the possession and the right of possession by virtue of compliance with local laws and Congressional enactments.

The law does not require an expenditure of \$500 upon each location of a placer claim embraced in an application for patent where locations are contiguous and constitute one claim.

Where an application embraces two or more separate and distinct tracts of placer mining ground, the required amount, viz: \$500, must have been expended upon each tract, and a copy of the notice and diagram posted upon each tract to entitle the claimant to make entry thereof.

## ABOUT ASSESSING AND COLLECTING TAXES.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Territorial Council by Mr. De Long, to separate the office of sheriff of the different counties in this Territory from that of assessor and collector of taxes, and making a separate office; also limiting the sheriff's of the different counties to holding the sheriff's office only, and defining the duties of assessor and collector:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Section 1. Sheriffs of the different counties in this Territory, are hereby prohibited from holding any Federal office while acting as sheriff, and especially from acting as assistant collectors of internal revenue from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That after the first day of March, A. D. 1875, the sheriffs of the several counties of said Territory, shall cease to be ex-officio assessors and collectors of their respective counties; and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any sheriff to hold the office of assessor and collector, by appointment or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That at the next general election to be held in said Territory, there shall be elected for each of the counties therein, one person to be county assessor and collector.

Sec. 4. That the board of supervisors of their respective counties of said Territory, on or before the tenth day of March, A. D. 1875, shall appoint a suitable person to hold said office of assessor and collector, and who shall hold said office until his successor shall be elected and qualified as required by law.

Sec. 5. That the assessor and collector shall receive the sum of ten (\$10) dollars per day while engaged in making the assessment of the valuation of property for taxation in their respective counties; provided, the time so occupied shall not exceed (50) fifty days, and for collecting the taxes so levied, the said collector and assessor shall receive (2) two per cent. upon the amount collected and paid into the county treasury by the first day of December in each year.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the assessor and collector, when he makes the yearly assessment of the value of property, real and personal, in the respective counties of this Territory, to assess a poll tax upon all the male residents of the county over the age of twenty-one (21) and under sixty years of age, (Indians only excepted) which poll tax shall be collected as other taxes, and if not paid, a delinquent list rendered of the same.

Sec. 7. That the poll tax, assessed upon male inhabitants of the county of the age as indicated in section six, shall be, and the same is hereby fixed at one dollar and fifty cents upon each such person.

Sec. 8. That the collector and assessor shall receive for collecting each poll tax the sum of fifty cents, and the balance shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and no portion of the money collected upon polls shall go to the Territorial treasurer.

Sec. 9. That the board of supervisors shall require of the assessor and collector, a bond in the sum of not less than (\$5,000) five thousand dollars, before he shall commence assessing the value of property in the respective counties, that he will faithfully perform the duties of assessor to the best of his abilities.

Sec. 10. That the assessed roll shall be submitted to the board of supervisors for equalization as heretofore by the assessor and collector, and that before receiving the tax roll from the board of supervisors for the purpose of collecting the taxes, the assessor and collector may be required to give such additional bond as the board of supervisors may deem to be necessary; provided, that the bond so required, shall not exceed double the value of tax roll and poll tax roll.

Sec. 11. That the assessor and collector shall, after receiving from the board of supervisors the roll of taxes assessed, spend two days in each election precinct, before the twenty-fifth of October of each year, for the purpose of receiving poll taxes and county and territorial taxes.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

The bill has been referred to the committee on Judiciary.

## NATURAL ANTISCORBUTICS.—Gen. Sherman says that the *agave americana*, or Spanish bayonet, the fruit of the common prickly pear, and the succulent leaves of some of the varieties of the cactus that abounds on the deserts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, furnish excellent specifics for that horrible disease, the scurvy.

Dr. Warren E. Day has, we are informed received the appointment of Post Trader at the Verde. The Dr. is widely known and universally esteemed in that section.

The consignees of the steamer Montana, at Ehrenberg, are a trifle hot over the announcement from the Steamship Co. that an advance of 15 per cent. on value of goods, in addition to prepayment of freight, will be exacted on the unlucky steamer's cargo. They say the affair seems a little one-sided.

The California Fish Commission are doing a noble work. They import fish from the East, at an expense of about a dollar a head, and dump them into the Sacramento River, and when a fisherman hauls in a sturgeon, worth about two dollars, it is found to contain about \$40 or \$50 worth of the imported article.

The following approximation of weights is given, and may be useful to housekeepers who do not have scales and weights at hand: Wheat flour, one quart is one pound; Indian meal, one quart is one pound one ounce; Butter, when soft, one quart is one pound one ounce; Loaf sugar, broken, one quart is one pound; White sugar, powdered, one quart is one pound one ounce; Best brown sugar, one quart is one pound two ounces; Egg, average size, ten eggs one pound; Sixteen large tablespoons are half a pint, eight are a gill, four a half gill, &c.

In the Supreme Court, on the 11th inst., Hugh Farley and John W. Clark were admitted to practice, after which the Court adjourned in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Carter, a former Associate Justice of the Court. On Tuesday, the 12th, H. C. Hodge and Geo. Hill Howard were admitted to practice. The other business of the Court has been given in our telegraphic news.